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Pearl Harbor Probe Starts at Washington

Japan's Intentions Known Before Attack, Sensational Evidence Revealed

A special congressional committee in Washington opened on Thursday the first public inquiry into the Pearl Harbor naval disaster, according to a San Francisco report.

At the committee meeting, evidence was introduced indicating that on December 6, 1941, the British Government expected war to break out in the Pacific the following day.

Committee counsel William B. Mitchell officially disclosed the breaking of the Japanese diplomatic code in December of 1941. A 253-page printed copy of intercepted Japanese records was put into the records.

Japan's Code Translated

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 15.—The United States Government was translating Japan's coded messages months before the Pearl Harbor attack and knew Japan was spying on Hawaiian, Philippine and other defenses and knew war was threatening well before the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Exhibits disclosed this officially when placed today before a Congressional committee investigating the disaster.

The exhibits of translation of coded messages also revealed that Japanese envoys in Washington reported to Tokyo the day before the Pearl Harbor attack that they had been working with unnamed, influential individuals behind their front negotiations with the late President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull.

An urgent message sent to Tokyo, stated "in addition to carrying out front negotiations with the President and Hull we have worked directly through Cabinet members having close relations with the President and through individuals equally influential.

"Because of its delicate bearing on the State Department, please keep this point strictly secret. On the fourth, those engaged in Plan A dined with the President and advised against a Japanese-American war and urged him to do the introducing at once between Japan and China. However, the President did not make known what he had in mind."

One message translated on August 8, 1941, showed that the Japanese diplomatic code was broken at least by that date. The earlist translation of a military message was January 14, 1941. The threat of the imminence of war ran through all intercepted messages immediately before the Pearl Harbor attack. One message translated on December 6, 1941, quoted Mussolini as telling the Japanese Ambassador in Rome that Italy would declare war on the United States and Britain if the Japanese declared on those nations.

Senators Voice Doubt

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 13.—Democrats and Republicans voiced doubt that the congressional investigation of Pearl Harbor would quiet the clamor over the four-year old military disaster.

Senator Carl A. Hatch ,Democrat from New Mexico, and an experienced member of the Senate War Investigation Committee, said he thought the controversy-laden inquiry will end with a split report with the Democrats on one side and the Republicans on the other.

Senator Raymond E. Willis, Republican of Indiana, among the first to call, over three years ago, for a complete publicity on the disaster, declared he thought there was no chance of a unanimous report "unless the committee majority changes its attitude."

"It is to be deplored that the majority made a political issue out of this investigation by not opening all the records to the minority members," he said, in an interview. "It might as well be a one-party inquiry." Republican committee members have complained against the order by President Truman barring them from taking an individual look at the Government records.

Gold Circulation Proposed

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The return to free circulation of gold was proposed by Senators James Murray, Democrat of Montana, and Taylor, Democrat of Idaho. They announced that they would present a bill to first, permit the coinage of a $50 gold piece; second, provide for the free circulation of gold and the convertibility of gold with currency; third, authorize the President to increase the price of gold about $35 an ounce; and fourth, permit the mint to exchange coined gold or currency for gold bullion.

Byrnes States America Must Take Early Action On Palestine Squabble

The United States must act promptly on the Palestine question, declared Secretary of State James Byrnes in Washington on Thursday, according to a New Delhi broadcast. Another source disclosed that President Truman will shortly appoint members to the Anglo-American commission for inquiry on the Palestine question.

Privy Seal Abolition Is Studied by Cabinet

Action Due by Early Next Month at Latest—Hiranuma Voices Approval

Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, is reported to have decided to resign around November 20, according to Kyodo. He will submit, at the same time, a memrandum on the proposed abolition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the same report stated.

The proposed abolition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal will materialize by the end of this month, or early next month at the latest Jiji reports. Plans for the abolition, on which court circles and the government have reached an agreement, are being carefully mapped out at the hands of the Cabinet.

The power to abolish the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, an institution set up in accordance with the Imperial House Regulations, belongs to the Minister of the Imperial Household. However, as the question is a political one rather than a matter affecting the Imperial Court alone, it is understood that the government will draft a plan for abolition of the office and submit it to the Imperial Household Ministry.

The procedure, it is expected, will take further developments following the return here of Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Sotaro Ishiwata, Imperial Household Minister, from a trip to the Kansai district accompanying the Emperor. Marquis Kido has already disclosed his intention to resign from his present position.

It was meanwhile learned that Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who is now studying the question of Constitutional reforms at the request of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, will finish the drafting of a new Constitution and tender the draft to the Throne by November 20. This will finally clear the way for abolition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal as well as resignation of Marquis Kido.

Hiranuma Backs Move

Expressing himself in favor of the proposed abolition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Baron Dr. Kiichiro Hiranuma, president of the Privy Council, declared in an interview on Thursday that democratization of Japan should begin with the elimination of "all elements that have usurped the government in recent years by posing themselves between the Emperor and the people," reports Jiji.

Democratization of this country, he further declared, will be completed when Japan "has regained its original form of government in which the people will be enabled to assist the Emperor in His Majesty's sovereign rule."

Baron Hiranuma indicated that the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, now occupied by Marquis Koichi Kido, will be abolished shortly.

In this connection, he expressed the opinion that the job of keeping the Privy and State Seals should be handled by some government organ. He added, however, that he does not see the necessity of creating a Cabinet post for the job, similar to that of the Lord Privy Seal in the British Government. He pointed out that in the case of France, the Justice Minister is entrusted with keeping of the State Seal.

With reference to the Privy Council, of which he is president, Baron Hiranuma proposed that some reforms should be carried out in its present set-up, including the reduction of its members, so that it may be able to function in its original form that it had at the time of its establishment in 1888.

U.S. Corporation Indicted

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 15.—Attorney General Tom C. Clark announced today the indictment of 45 corporations, 34 individuals nad one trade association on charge of conspiring to fix non-competitive prices on artificial limbs. He said that the alleged conspiracy "deprived the United States Veterans Administration an opportunity to make artificial limbs for war veterans."

Three Leaders Urge Atom Bomb Control

Truman, Attlee and King Propose Creation of United Nations Commission

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (AP) November 15.—The creation of a United Nations commission to control the threat of atomic destruction in the world was proposed today by the United States, Great Britain and Canada in a joint communique.

The announcement said the three nations which alone possess the secret of manufacturing the atomic bomb would not share the knowledge until it was possible to devise effective, reciprocal, enforceable safeguards acceptable to all nations.

Commission's Duty Bared

The United Nations commission proposed by the three leaders would be charged with the duty to make specific proposals on the following four points, according to a San Francisco report:

For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information on atomic power for peaceful use, for control of atomic energy to insure its use only for industrial purposes, for the elimination of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable for mass production, for effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and invasions.

The three leaders declared in their joint communique that "We are aware that the only complete protection for the civilized world from the destructive use of scientific knowledge lies in the prevention of war."

Urges Atomic Legislation

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 14.—The War Department today called for the quick creation of a domestic atomic legislation as President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister King neared the end of their conference on international controls.

Secretary of War Patterson said that the domestic legislation should be adopted promptly to clear the war for international action.

The three government heads met at the White House. Allied diplomats said that if the leaders agree on any plan for the control of atomic forces through the United Nations, it would be immediately communicated to Generalissimo Stalin and possibly leaders of France and China. There was some talk here of a meeting of President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee with Premier Stalin.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat of Colorado, urged today that the United States take steps to enforce world peace "now and alone."

The atomic bomb, he said, gave this nation the power to do so.

The Senator, acting chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, told an interviewer that the only defense against the atomic bomb is the atomic bomb.

"It is our opportunity to compel mankind to adopt a policy of lasting peace or be burnt to a crisp. This is a terrifying responsibility, but we ought to assume it at once and alone. To share it means watering it down with compromise."

Senator Johnson's plan for maintaining world peace involves the use of long-range bombers carrying atomic bombs and a horseshoe-shaped string of bases curving from the Philippines to Alaska then eastward to Iceland and down through the Azores to Dakar and the south Atlantic.

The United States air force already has blueprint plans of planes with a 10 000-mile flying range, he said. From the bases he outlined, they could bomb any point in the world.

Reparations Chief

Edwin W. Pauley

Curbs on Exchange Are Partially Eased

Reports to Finance Minister In Specified Cases Unnecessary From Today

Exchange control restrictions will be partially lifted from today, according to an announcement by the Finance Ministry. Restrictions will be waived and reports to the Finance Minister on exchange deals will be unnecessary, according to the announcement, in the following cases:

1. Domestic branches or agencies of firms whose main offices are located abroad may:
   - (a) Pay wages, taxes and other expenses incurred in normal operations of the branch or agency prior to 23 September 1945.
   - (b) Pay any expenses incurred in maintaining and preserving the property of the branch or agency after 23 September 1945.
   - (c) Collect or pay any claims or debts owed to or by such branches or agency and resulting from operations prior to 23 September 1945.
   - (d) Withdrawal or deposit of funds owned by the said domestic branches and agencies, from or to the domestic banks, to the extent necessary in the transactions mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs.

Exceptions to this permission are branches or agencies owned or controlled directly or indirectly, in whole or in part by persons who are subject to the ordinance of the Ministry Finance on the Preservation of the Property of the Specified Powers, and branches or agencies which have been closed by order of the Japanese Government for any other reason.

2. Domestic branches or agencies of firms with head office abroad or head offices with branches or agencies abroad may pay allowances to families in Japan of persons employed abroad. This permission is subject to the following conditions.
   - (a) Arrangements must have been made for payment of such allowances prior to 23 September 1945.
   - (b) This permission does not apply to persons subject to the Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance on the Preservation of the Property of the Specified Powers or to persons which have been closed by the Japanese Government for any other reason.
   - (c) Allowances must not be paid from funds transferred to Japan after 15 August 1945.

U.S. Mooting Jewish Issue

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 14.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today instructed the subcommittee to report by Monday on the resolution favoring free entry of Jews into Palestine.

Policy Toward Japan On Reparations Told

Everything Not Needed for Minimum Economy Will Be Removed, Says Pauley

The reparations policy toward Japan "will be stern, but fair," declared Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's personal envoy, in a statement to the press Thursday.

"We will remove everything that is not needed for a useful minimum economy," the Ambassador stressed. "The word 'minimum'," he added, "is to be constructed to mean a standard of living no higher than that had by countries against whom the Japanese aggressed." He further emphasized that the primary purpose of the U.S. reparations policy is to eradicate every vestige of militarism form the life of Japan.

Reiterating that "we want to be just," the Ambassador stated, "and we expect Japan to demonstrate month by month, as the occupation progresses, that is wholeheartedly trying to develop peaceful, democratic principles and policies."

Ambassador Pauley's statement follows:

"Since my arrival I have been working constantly, night and day, with my own staff and with General MacArthur and the members of his staff. I want to state that General MacArthur has not only provided everything for our physical comfort, but has given my mission complete cooperation, and I congratulate General MacArthur and his staff most highly on the job they have accomplished and the amount of information they have accumulated for us to date. The success of our mission depends upon a close relationship with General MacArthur, and we are dependent upon him for a great amount of our information and facts. The reparations plans and policies will be worked out with General MacArthur and the members of his staff.

"1. Historical background of the United States policy on reparations for the benefit of the press:

"(a) To follow the pattern set in Germany; namely, we will remove everything from Japan that is not needed for a useful minimum Japanese economy.

"(b) The word "minimum" is to be construed to mean a standard of living no higher than that had by countries against whom the Japanese aggressed.

"(c) There is no question that every piece of machinery and equipment that specializes in war production will be removed or destroyed. If it can be removed for gainful use to nations entitled to reparations, it will go to those nations. Schools and colleges wantonly destroyed by Japanese armies will receive such technical non-warmaking equipment as Japanese armies now have in their possession. Our reparations policy will be stern, but fair. Of course we cannot forget Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941.

"2. Before those can be considered to have become available for reparations, there are no prior charges, ahead of reparations. First the cost of occupation. Second, a first charge against current exports for a sum total necessary to pay for necessary imports. When I say "necessary imports," I mean those imports certified by SCAP as being necessary for Japanese civilian sustenance. The primary purpose of the United States reparations policy, and its Allies, is to eradicate every vestige of militarism from the life of Japan. We want to be just in our policies of reparation and we expect Japan to demonstrate month by month, as the occupation progresses, that it is wholeheartedly trying to develop peaceful, democratic principles and policies. If Japan demonstrates this, it will realize that the reparations policy wlil be such that peace and democracy will ultimately lead the Japanese people to a more abundant life than Japan has ever enjoyed under the militarists. The Japanese people must realize that those countries against whom they aggressed must likewise share these peaceful, abundant benefits.

"3. The United States, as its share of reparations, is not interested in receiving a lot of Japanese second-hand machinery. It is interested in receiving its share of Japanese external and foreign assets. These will not only be of some small financial reimbursement to the United States, but will serve to break up the Zaibatsu, which we feel were, in part, responsible for creating the present war. While I cannot at this time speak for the other Allies, from my discussions with them I believe that their principles are the same as ours—namely, that of de-industrializing Japan of its war potential and ridding Japan of its militarism. I am sure that Soviet Russia is genuinely interested in this, and if reparations is a means of doing this, then Russia is interested in the objective of reparations. I have previously stated that I do not believe what Russia will assert, or should assert, a substantial claim for reparations, if any, because neither their damage sustained nor the cost or energy in winning the war is comparable with that of ours and some of our Allies. I do believe they have a genuine interest in accomplishing the same principle as ourselves in demilitarization.

"I visited the Bank of Japan this morning, and there is an amazing similarity between the contents of this bank and those in the Reichsbank in Frankfurt, Germany, where the United States has accumulated all of the loot, gold and other possessions, such as those recovered from the Merkers Mine. Naturally, all of the things in these vaults that are not subject to restitution to other nations will be used for: (1) The cost of occupation. (2) To pay for necessary imports. (3) For reparations."

America Stated Hoping For Amicable Settlement Of Civil Strife in China

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 14.—Secretary of State James Byrnes told the press today that the United States was not with the Chinese Government concerning the outbreak of hostilities between the Nationalist and Communist forces but that this country hopes for an amicable settlement of the situation. He also said that there were no conversations with the Russian Government on the Chinese problem.

Tsaoyang Destroyed In China Red Attack

Street Fighting Reported—Communist Forces Land in Manchurian Ports

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP)—November 15.—Chinese Communists have attacked and destroyed the important highway center of Tsaoyang, 1S miles northwest of Hankow, an official dispatch said today.

Street fighting was reported underway in the town, which once was won then lost by the Reds earlier.

Observers believed that the attack signalled a Communist drive aimed at cutting the Yangtze river route west of Hankow, thereby preventing the down-river movement of the Government troops.

The first step in such a drive is likely to be the occupation of the Han river towns of Fanchang and Siangyang, both southwest of Tsaoyang, around which the Communists have been active.

Another official Chinese report said that the communists' attack was rendering extremely difficult repairs to the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow railroad. Work might have to be suspended.

Reds Land in Manchuria

The United Press quoted unnamed military men in Chungking as saying that thousands of Chinese Communist reserve troops were being landed in the Russian-held ports of Dairen and Port Arthur in Manchuria to take over the Manchurian areas now being evacuated by the Russian forces, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Friday.

The UP quoted these sources as saying that 500 junks were carrying the Communist troops from the north shores of the Shantung peninsula into other Russian-held ports of Manchuria as well and that they were returning to Shantung with arms to be used by the Communist 8th Army. These reports were not verified by official sources, the broadcast said.

In the meantime, UP said that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek still was negotiating with the Russians for permission to fly his troops into Manchuria. UP stated that the Chinese Communists might have control of northeast Manchuria in a matter of two weeks if Chiang's troops are not flown in sooner.

Bloody Campaign Seen

Kyodo

PEIPING (AP), November 15.—Three months after Japan's capitulation the situation in North China and Manchuria was described politically as "delicate" and containing elements of a long and bloody campaign.

Communists who have a strong hold in six provinces feel they must fight to survive. The Central Government forces feel they must exterminate all obstacles in the path of a unified China.

How far these forces will go in settling differences by arms depends on the negotiators who meet in Chungking on November 20. There is no question but that the great delay in disarming the Japanese troops in Peiping provided the Nationalist forces with additional power in opposing the Communists.

Arms Used to Quell Rioters in Palestine

2 Jews Killed, 50 Injured in Tel Aviv; 26 Police Casualties Reported

British troops on Wednesday night opened fire on a crowd of young Jews demonstrating in Palestine's main port of Tel Aviv, according to a Jerusalem report.

Two Jews were shot dead and 50 injured, 10 of them seriously.

Twenty-six Palestine police were injured in a riot as 40,0000 demonstrators left a mass meeting. They were shouting down with Bevin and his White Paper." The crowd stormed the police who tried to block the road.

Soon after torches were flung into government offices, four of which were destroyed. The Union Jack at a district government office was hauled down and burned.

Order was restored shortly before midnight after troops of the British Sixth Air-Borne Division fired at a crowd of rioters mostly youths in their teens.

People injured in the rioting were mostly Jews who were trying at the time to force back the crowd from government buildings.

Meanwhile, a San Francisco report said that the British High Commissioner for Palestine warned the rioters that unlawful use of arms is punishable with death.

Curfew Is Ignored

Kyodo

JERUSALEM (AP) November 15.—British military headquarters for Palestine announced today that large-scale street demonstrations broke out anew in Tel Aviv and unofficial advices said one person was killed and two wounded when police opened fire on a group of rioters.

Furniture presumably looted from light industries buildings was burned in the street, the British declared. Thousands of persons were said to be milling through the streets in defiance of rigid new curfew restrictions.

Many shops also reopened in violation of the curfew. Paratroops of the British Sixth Air Borne Division were on duty after quelling riots which cost two lives and left 40 injured last night. Unconfirmed reports hinted that a series of explosions were heard in Tel Aviv.

Meanwhile, the Arab Party, claiming to represent a large majority of the Palestine Arab population, today accused Great Britain of breaking her promise to the Arabs and said the United States" has no business in the affairs of Palestine."

Declaring the Arabs "repeatedly have been promised complete independence" by Britain, the statement added, "and we see another promise broken through the plan for placing Palestine under trust ship.

McCloy Resignation Accepted

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 14.—President Truman accepted the resignation of John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War who recently returned from a Pacific tour. The resignation effective on November 24 was accepted by the President with very great regret. McCloy is expected to return to private business.

Ashida Leaves For Kansai

Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Welfare Minister, left Tokyo Station at 9.56 p.m. Friday for the Kansai to worship at the Grand Shrines at Ise, Kashihara Shrine and the Unebi and Momoyama Mausoleums. After an inspection tour of devastated areas in Osaka, Dr. Ashida will return to the metropolis on the morning of November 20.

Be Hep! Know-How of Latest U.S. War Slang

Armistice Day in the 1918 war has just passed. And shortly after that war, a President of the United States coined a new word. President Harding said something about a return to normalcy. Up until that time the word "normalcy" had not been recognized, according to Robert Kincaid in a San Francisco broadcast on Thursday. His commentary on new American slang and phrases contained the following:

If you listen to the American radio or read American newspapers, you will find some new words and phrases that have spun whole canopies out of this last war. Some are slang and some are new combinations of old words. So new postwar knowledge will turn to etymology and pose as a philologist.

"KNOW-HOW" Two phrases are fairly widely used in the postwar American industry, and one of those is "know-how". This phrase makes shivers run up and down the spine for those who support pure English. But it is used in connection with technical skill and knowledge. It is used like this: One group says America should guard the secret of the industrial "know-how" of the atomic bomb.

"TAKE-HOME PAY" The other phrase is "take-home pay," and that is used to indicate the amount of cash a worker has left in his pocket after income tax and social security and victory bonds and other items are subtracted from his pay-check. The phrase is often used when striking for higher wages.

"SNAFU" The army itself produced some interesting and colorful additions to the language. There is "snafu." It has a bold meaning, but generally indicates a situation all as messed up, a hopeless case or a forage. The word snafu first seems to have been used in the bleak and foggy Aleutian islands where things can get messed up more than at any other place, we are informed by reliable authorities.

"GI" Another army word is "GI" as a synonym for soldier. The term in the last war was doughboy. Sometimes soldiers referred to other soldiers as "doughs," but in this war it was GI. The original GI means "Government Issue"—anything issued by the government.

"SWEATING IT OUT" Another widely used phrase among the soldiers is "sweating it out." That means waiting for something to happen at an uncertain time and there is nothing to do while you are waiting. It was used for the period of waiting before an attack, and now it's widely heard in connection with the period of elastical inactivity that goes before final

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Pauley's Statement Played up by Press

Envoy's Hints on Reparations Policy for Japan Given Prominence by Dailies

All metropolitan papers on Friday morning prominently carried the statement given by Edwin Pauley, President Truman's reparations representative, in a press interview on Thursday. Ambassador Pauley, in the statement, set forth Washington's basic reparations policy on Japan.

The Asahi Shimbun, giving the statement front-page top-column prominence, carried the story under big headlines reading:

"Mr. Pauley clarifies reparations policy on Japan. Main objective set at demilitarization of Japan. Minimum of economic life to be maintained."

Supplementing the statement with a question-answer description of the interview, the Asahi stressed that the Imperial Family's property amounting to $2.500 million will come under the category of reparations payments.

The Mainichi Shimbun's headlines declared:

"Minimum of economic life to be maintained. All others to be taken as Reparations. Reparations will be severe but fair."

The Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun said in its headlines:

"Ambassador Pauley's first statement clarifies objective and policy of reparations on Japan. United States' interest centers on Japanese assets abroad. People's standard of living to be set on level of that of invaded countries."

The usually conservative Nippon Sangyo Keizai, influential commercail daily, ran banner headlines, which read:

"Japan's reparations to be same as Germany's. Limit to be set at maintenance of minimum economic life. —Ambassador Pauley says reparations will be severe but Fair."

Sumo Matches Open At Kokugikan Arena

Amphitheater Used During War to Make Paper Balloon; Hit in March 10 Raid

The first postwar sumo (Japanese wrestling) tournament started on Friday at the raid-torn Kokugikan arena and wrestling fans, though seated in repaired boxes, are again enjoying the centuries-old national sport without fear of raids such as the one of March 10 which wiped out most of the arena's interior.

Today's activities in the huge structure offered a sharp contrast to its picture of only a few months back. Paper balloon bombs were manufactured in the arena during the war with fantastic hopes to start fires in the United States. Reports disclose that only a few actually landed in America, and those without much success.

Nine incendiary bombs caused the destruction to the arena. They demolished all the balloon bombs which were ready for shipment and exploded some powder which burned and twisted the steel frames.

Two famous champions, Toyoshima and Matsuuranada, were killed during the March 10 raid and many others were injured. Some 1,500 sumo wrestlers, however, have been gathered again to keep the wheel of wrestling turning.

The familiar pictures of the successive victorious grand champions nailed up high in the dome were also victims. These pictures are said to be practically impossible to replace.

Wrestling Matches Open

The 10-day fall wrestling tournament, the first since the end of hostilities, opened Friday at the Kokugikan Amphitheater at Ryogoku, Honjo-ku, Tokyo.

According to custom, the ceremony of opening the wrestling ring was held Thursday, morning, attended by members of the Wrestlers' Association, under whose auspices the wrestling tournaments are held at the Kokugikan three times in a year, in spring, summer and autumn. Shonosuke Kimura, senior wrestling umpire, officiated.

A feature of the current tournament is that all matches are held on an enlarged ring. It is 16 feet in diameter while it was 15 feet in the past.

Several famed wrestlers including Kasagiyama, on the East Side, and Grand Champion Futabayama, on the West Side, did not take part in Friday's matches. The reason for Futabayama's failure to appear was that he was not sufficiently prepared for his match.

Rehabilitation Board Moves

With its 500-men personnel chosen, the War Calamity Rehabilitation Board headed by Ichizo Kobayashi moved from its temporary office in the Saiwai Building at Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, to the Tomoye National School at Nishikubo Tomoye-cho, Shiba-ku, on Friday states Kyodo. The Board will set up a consultative office to receive consultations from raid victims regarding building materials and other requirements.

Educators Want Emperor Out of Army Garb; Also Plan To Establish a Teachers' Union

A group of leading educators in Japan at a recent meeting in Tokyo unanimously agreed that the pictures of the Emperor in military uniform distributed among some 45,000 schools throughout the country must be changed immediately to a more peaceful appearance as the first step toward the real democratization of Japan. The educators who met to discuss the democratization of school programs also strongly favored the unionization of the school teachers.

The meeting was attended by such educators as Hyoei Kiuchi of Tokyo Imperial University, Kanemitsu Yoshikawa of Chuo University, Mitsu Kono, educator and member of Parliament, Kennosuke Kinbara of Keio University and other leaders in the field.

The decision to ask the change of His Majesty's attire in his pictures may be placed before the Education Minister after November 21. Not only school teachers, but many other leaders have already expressed their approval of the decision.

On November 21 the educators decided to hold a meeting of the Unionization Preparatory Committee with representatives converging from all parts of the country. In view of their respectable social standing, their move toward unionization is keenly watched and is heartily supported by the school teachers. "The success or failure of the democratization of Japan is dependent upon the educators of Japan," declared Professor Yoshikawa.

The representatives who will attend the coming meeting will include Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian leader and professor at Doshisha University, Dr. Makoto Nagai of Chuo Kogyo, Mrs. Kyo Kiuchi, the only woman primary school principal in Japan, Kuji Kadama of Myojo Middle School and the education advisor of the Allied Headquarters.

Dr. Kagawa, it is learned, will likely be asked to be the president of the Teachers' Union upon formal organization. The office temporarily will be located within the International Economic Research Institute in Marunouchi.

At the recent meeting of the teachers, it was unanimously agreed to execute the education orders of the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers for the purpose of completely eliminating militarism from Japan. They strongly believed, however, that the teachers themselves should not be ostracized for their militaristic tendency during the war.

The meeting believed that the school teachers are not responsible since the Education Ministry had ordered all school teachers to enforce military education during the war. In fact, they pointed out, many teachers were accused for their liberalistic tendency.

Pope Approves Trial Of Nazi War Leaders

Paris Paper Scribe Claims Pontiff Hopes Guilty Criminals Will Be Punished

Kyodo

PARIS (AP), November 14.—The newspaper Paris Matin quoted Pope Pius XII as saying that the Holy See approves the principle of the forthcoming Nuernberg trial of former Nazi leaders and hopes the "guilty will be punished quickly and without exception" in a copyright article by special correspondent Dr. Nerin E. Gun.

The Pope was quoted as saying in the interview, "we knew grave persecutions were taking place in Germany, but we were never informed on the inhuman character of Nazi repression. We were never permitted to intervene or send help."

The Pontiff was quoted as saying that the Nazi leaders are "not only responsible for the material evil they have caused, but also for the spiritual crimes they committed by refusing religious assistance to their victims. They must be punished so the Germans who cannot be reproached for anything can discover the normal conditions of life and be aided."

France, U.S.S.R. Give In

Kyodo

NUERNBERG (AP), November 14.—French and Soviet prosecutors reversed themselves today and voted in favor of the United States proposal to subsitute Alfried Krupp for his father, Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halabach, in the forthcoming war crimes trials.

The decision came after an unanimous report from a medical commission that the aged Krupp had "senile softening of the brain" and would never be able to face the trial. He was believd to be near death.

Young Krupp is under British arrest. He took over the active management of the huge Krupp arsenal empire in 1943. The substitution was requested by Justice Robert H. Jackson, Unied States prosecutor, who also moved at the first public session of the court that the trials be postponed from November 20 to December 2.

New U.S. War Slang Revealed to Public

(Continued from page 1)

demobilization, or getting out of the army and going home.

"CHIPPING YOUR TEETH" "RUGGED" "Rugged" is another popular army word and the phrase "chipping your teeth" means idle conversation.

"HOT" A "hot airplane doesn't mean high temperature, but a very fast and powerful plane. A "hot" pilot means an extra-good pilot who can handle a "hot" plane and bring it down on the "groove."

"SHARP" "CHIC" "HEP' Most of these words and phrases have gone over into civilian life or conversation, but not to the dictionary yet. But in civilian life the dictionaried word "sharp" is used to mean a suit of clothes of extreme style. You might hear it said, "Say, Moe, that's a sharp set of threads you got there." But now you can become a "chic" or "slick chic" if you're "hep" to flying.

"TOMATO" "MIXBY" Then there are some curious New York slangs in which a "tomato" means a redheaded girl and "mixby" or "mix-B" which means a man with grey hair dyed black—just why nobody seems to know.

"JOLLOPY" "JITTERBUG" The dictionary hasn't included "jollopy" yet, which means an old motorcar. "Jitterbug" is a devotee in swing music impelled by the rhythmn to wild gesticulations.

Marshall Reiterates Plea on War Training

General Urges Americans to Make United States Secure Against Attack

Kyodo

PHILADELPHIA (AP), November 14.—General of the Army George E. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, renewed his plea for universal military training today, urging that the Americans make their country "so prepared that there can be no question of our security against attack, so strong the world will look at us with great respect and those who would attack will be deterred."

At a dinner in his honor, the General recalled his recent repeated pleas for universal military training. He cited the "confused" world situation—Germany, "where we took over a vacuum so far as the civil government is concerned," and China where there are "over 1,000,000 Japanese soldiers whom we are unable to evacuate and where two groups are contending for power."

The General also cited Japan where, despite the blasted cities, "the civil government under the Emperor is doing its utmost to carry out the directives of General Douglas MacArthur."

These, he said, are some of the reasons why it is difficult now for Americans to determine their future course.

"Added to these are our own difficulties at home—pressure for demobilization, labor difficulties, reconversion and growingly acute political trouble. Yet I know the people must come to conclusions and indicate what is to be done in the very near future."

TRUK EVACUEES ARRIVE

Ex-Servicemen Reach Uraga by Coast Defense Ship Hata

Coast defense ship Hata, boarded by 500 Japanese ex-servicemen of the army and navy from Truk, made port at Uraga at 8:40 a.m. Wednesday, reports Kyodo.

The other repatriation ships from Truk, scheduled to return to the same port, include the destroyer Hatsuume with 500 Japanese army and navy personnel on November 16, the destroyer Kaki with 500 on November 18, and coast defense ship Shumu with 400 on the same day, according to the Asahi.

Carrying back 296 discharged Japanese troops, including 27 Koreans, the destroyer Otake is due to reach Kagoshima from Manila on Thursday.

Back From Minamiotorishima

Meanwhile, the Hafu Maru carrying 433 demobilized servicemen from Minamiotorishima who hail from southern Kyushu including eight officers, two special sergeants-major, 65 non-commissioned officers and 358 soldiers, arrived at Kajiki harbor, Kagoshima on November 10.

Literature Body Meets

A meeting of the sponsors of the New Japan Literature Society (temporary name) was held from 1 p.m., Thursday, at the Tokiwatei Restaurant, Marunouchi. Present were Kiyoshi Eguchi, Shigeji Nakano, Sunao Tokunaga, Miss Yuriko Miyamoto, Tsurujiro Kobokawa, Shigeharu Tsuboi, Seikichi Fujimori, Miss Ineko Sata, Kazuo Hirotsu and Ujaku Akita. At the meeting discussions were held for the dissemination of democratic literature in Japan and establishment of closer ties with world literature.

Coal Mines to Employ Japanese Laborers

Replacing Koreans and Chinese in Hokkaido as Means to Relieve Acute Shortage

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA November 14.—Arrangements have been made to provide Japanese miners to replace the Chinese and Korean slave laborers who have been tying up coal production in Hokkaida and to provide for the repatriation and interion care of the Chinese and Koreans thus relieved, Colonel R. J., Ballard, Salt Lake City, Utah, chief of the Economics Division of the Eighth Army's Military Government Section said today following a trip through the Hokkaido and Honshu coal fields, according to PRO.

Colonel Ballard and his party made the inspection trip with a representative of the Japanese Foreign Office to determine the reasons for the present coal shortage in Japan.

He found that in addition to the lack of transport ships for moving the coal, trouble with the Chinese and Korean slave laborers at the mines was causing a slow down in production. The Hokkaido fields produced 1,500,000 tons of coal per month prior to the surrender. In October they produced only 250,000. Hokkaido itself uses coal at the rate of 350,000 tons a month and must be depended upon to supply most of the coal which the remainder of Japan will need this year.

Since the American occupation, the Chinese and Korean laborers have refused to work or to vacate their quarters to allow Japanese miners to replace them. Colonel Ballard met with prefectural authorities and mine officials, outlined the seriousness of the situation, and demanded that immediate action be taken.

Arrangements have been made for the removal of Koreans and Chinese to other areas with equal accommodations. They will continue to receive both their normal food ration and the additional miners' ration they have been receiving.

Colonel Ballard has negotiated for the repatriation of the Chinese and Koreans at the rate of 1,000 a day. Japanese miners will be poured into the area to take their places in the mines.

The Joban fields in Northern Honshu, also visited by Colonel Ballard's party, has dropped to 30 per cent of its former production because of the loss of slave laborers and a general apathetic feeling on the part of Japanese miners since the cessation of hostilities.

"In my opinion, the coal situation is probably the most critical problem in Japan next to food," Colonel Ballard said. "Unless definite action is taken to correct this deficiency there will be physical and economic suffering which will take years to correct."

ART OBJECTS FOR EXPORT

The Tokyo Metropolitan Chamber of Industrial Economics on Monday decided to submit a recommendation to the Government advising it to launch a nation-wide campaign to produce art objects each exceeding ¥5,000 in value as collateral for food imports.

The art objects, according to the recommendation, will include pictures, sculptures, articles of industrial art, furniture, Japanese helmets and armor, Japanese clothes, other kinds of decorations, pagodas and stone lanterns. The Government was also asked to abolish regulations governing removal and export of art objects.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

One of the things most perplexing to incoming service-men seem to be the tremendous flow of people here and there moving all over the city and its outlying districts. Queried Lieutenant Albert C. Odahl and Captain Floyd Glicker: "Where in the world do they go? And where do they find so much time? Surely, everyone isn't trying to buy foodstuffs for the winter?"

The answer: Only God knows.

After a couple of months stay here GI Joe has gradually acclimatized himself somewhat. But his equilibrium is upset whenever he encounters the paradoxes and conventionalisms of the Japanese people. Second lieutenant Irwin Herskowitz asked: "Why do some Japanese fellows let themselves go almost anywhere, anytime and yet wear white gauze masks over their nose and mouth for sanitation?"

T/3 Joe Suski questioned: "Why do the Japanese always lead their horses or oxen drawing a dray-cart instead of guiding the animal from behind? It can be understood why the dray-man prefers to walk when the wagon is carrying a load but why do some of the boys walk when the dray-cart is empty?"

The answers are still: Only God knows.

Bagatelle: The Japan Sumo Association's initial attempt to introduce Japan's colorful ancient and beefy grunt and groan art to the GIs Wednesday afternoon turned out to be a royal flop. No doubt, the weather contributed to the consequences. Generally speaking, however, the Allied troops and press correspondents just couldn't digest or appreciate the nation's "grand old game." After living through so much speed and excitement, hell and high water, in this atomic age, top-knotted, pop-bellied Oriental giants attired in G-strings pushing each other around a sand-lot like kids, just didn't ring true.

The sumo bosses, anticipating some 20,000 GI fans and seekers of sports oddity, requested the services of some 50 American MPs to lend a helping hand in accommodating the crowd. When the curtain went up approximately 50 persons were occupying the boxes. Only 30 withstood the ordeal not including the poor MPs who were fizzed off. But they had work to perform.

For your information the winter sumo tournament opened Friday at the Kokugikan amphitheater and will continue for ten days.

Notes: Allied soldiers looking for Yuletide gifts will be able to purchase them at a three-day Christmas bazaar to be held from December 3 at the Matsuya department store on the Ginza and the Isetan department store in Shinjuku. Practically everything under the sun including kimonos, shawls, lacquerware, handbags, dolls ornaments, printings and curios will be placed on sale. The affair will be sponsored by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Incidentally, the proceeds of the bazaar will be donated to war orphans.

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APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

Private Radio Station To Be Created Soon

First Time in Japan's History; Gets Revenue From Advertisements

For the first time in the history of Japan's broadcasting service, a private business organization will be launched in the field shortly, Jiji learned here on November 14.

At present, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, better known as Radio Tokyo, a semi-official enterprise, has a monopoly of the industry.

The project for the establishment of a private broadcasting company, to be provisionally known as the Japan Radio Company, was revealed by Naka Funata, one of the promoters, in an interview with Jiji.

According to Mr. Funata, who is a secretary general of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan, the projected company will be capitalized at ¥10,000,000.

In launching the business, Mr. Funata said, the company will have two 10-kilowatt transmitters in Tokyo and also in Osaka respectively, to operate both short-wave and medium-wave broadcasting services. He added that ultra-short-wave and television services will also be operated in the future.

No Fees Collected

The projected company will not colect any fees from listeners, Mr. Funata revealed, in contrast to the Japan Broadcasting Corporation which charges a monthly fee of ¥1.00 per receiving set. Instead, he explained, the company will have as its sources of income advertisement charges and revenues from its affiliated business, including sales of equipment and others. The company will also engage in the publishing business, he added.

Mr. Funata disclosed that the promotors of the company include Eiichiro Iwase, president of the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Toshiye Obama, president of the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, a commercial daily, Go Kajii, president of the Sumitomo Tele-communications Equipment Company, and Kan Kikuchi, noted novelist and president of the Bungei Shunju-sha Publishing Company.

According to Mr. Funata, the company will be formally inaugurated at a general meeting of share-holders, scheduled to be held here early next month. As soon as the incorporation procedure is completed, the company will start its broadcasting services at the earliest possible date, he said.

The main office of the company will be located in Tokyo with branch offices to be opened in Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka (Kyushu) and Sapporo (Hokkaido).

UGAKI RUNNING IN ELECTION

General Is Now Adviser to Japan Progressive Party

General Kazushige Ugaki, a politically-minded general with considerable influence in Japan's political circles, will run as a candidate for the forthcoming general election, Jiji learned on Thursday. The 77-year old general is an adviser to the Japan Progressive Party, an organization of members of the former Political Association of Great Japan now in the process of being formed.

A black sheep in the army's fold, General Ugaki was a target of attacks by young officers because he approved of the London Naval Disarmament Agreement of 1930 as War Minister in the Wakatsuki Cabinet and retired from active service in the following year. Although he had many political friends, the general failed in his efforts to form a cabinet in 1936 because of the army's objection.

General Ugaki recently announced his intention to renounce the rank of general.

Allied Casualties in F.I.C.

Kyodo

SAIGON, (AP) November 15.—British, Indian and French casualties in prolonged skirmishes with Annamese nationalists were set officially today at 40 killed, 112 wounded and five missing.

A told of 1,000 French troops arrived yesterday to reinforce local forces.

Seeks GI's Discharge

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (AP) November 15.—Senator Mitchel, Democrat of Washington, proposed in a bill today that upon application the secretary of war must discharge from active service any enlisted man or officer with one child or more.

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Allies Allow Japan To Use Bull-Dozers

Converting Disarmed Nippon Tanks, Armored Cars for Clearing Up Debris

Allied Headquarters on November 13 granted the Japanese Government authority to convert 115 old Japanese army medium tanks and 50 old-model armored cars into bull-dozers and trash-haulers but ordered the vehicles stripped of their guns and turrets so as to make them completely useless for combat purposes, said PRO on the same day.

The Japanese M-97 tanks, of 15 tons, and the armored cars, of five tons, will be used by the Japanese to clear up debris in areas where clean-up of air raid damage is necessary before reconstruction can begin. The Japanese said they plan to use most of them around Tokyo.

An Allied spokesman, noting that the purpose of this Allied permission was to encourage the Japanese reconstruction efforts, said the Japanese were "very short" of bull-dozers. He said that Allied forces which first landed at Atsugi in September requested two bull-dozers, which the Japanese could not provide.

The Eighth Army will supervise the de-armament of the tanks and control equipment must be removed and destroyed. The turrets must be taken off and the hulls will be so cut with acetylene torches so that the turrets can not be put back on.

All of the vehicles will be checked and cleared by the Eighth Army before they are turned loose for Japanese use, the Allied spokesman said, adding: "We are making absolutely certain that these tanks and armored cars never again will be useful for combats purposes."

The request for permission to convert the vehicles was initiated by the Japanese Government in a letter to the Eighth Army.

Art Show For Allies

An exhibit of more than 100 masterpieces of Japanese art will be held for Allied servicemen at the American Red Cross Club in Tokyo for three days beginning November 15. The paintings, oil, water colors, pastels and prints, by some of Japan's leading artists, are shown through the courtesy of the Nichidogado (Japan Art Club).

Dr. Okuda Made Dean

Dr. Yuzuru Okuda, professor emeritus at Kyushu Imperial University, was elected Dean of the institution on Wednesday, reports Kyodo. Dr. Okuda replaces Admiral Gengo Hyakutake.

RADIO PROGRAM

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.
On the air from 0630 to 2300 daily.
Thursday, November 17

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Round Up; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS—SPORTS; 1000—Across the Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—HERE'S TO THE WEST; 1045—Words with Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—ECHOES OF BROADWAY; 1200—Remember; 1215—Yank Bandstand; 1230—NEWS; 1245—BING CROSBY; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—HERE'S TO MUSIC; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Metropolitan Opera; 1600—Hall of Fame; 1640—Shower of Stars; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—HERMAN BOGIN—BARITONE; 1730—Jubilee; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Tommy Dorsey; 1900—Jack Kirkwood; 1915—Jimmy Carroll; 1930—Our Foreign Policy; 2000—Hit Parade; 2030—Saturday Night Serenade; 2100—It Pays To Be Ignorant; 2130—Nation Barn Dance; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words with Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

Armed Forces Radio Network programs may also be heard on shortwave frequencies 9605 kcs., and 7552.5 kcs.

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
Saturday, November 17
National (870 kcs.)

0630—English exercise; 0730—Music; 0800—Music; 1000—Children's hour; Music; 1100—Music; 1200—Time signal; News; Chorus; Flute music; 1300—Women's hour; Chamber music; 1430—Music; 1500—Time signal; News; Music; 1730—Children's hour; News; Drama; Harmonica solo; 1810—English conversation; 1930—Women's evening; Talk; Music; Naniwabushi; 2130—Sumo News; 2200—Time signal; News.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 1730—Young students' hour; Topics; Poem narration; 1900—Time signal; News; Koto music; Drama; 2100—Women's hour.

Lighthouse Bureau Notice

Samekado light, east coast of Honshu, heretofore extinguished due to war accidents, has returned to normal state since November 10.

Inubo-saki light, east coast of Honshu, heretofore lighted provisionally, has lighted Gy., Fl. white, 2 sec. flashes during 15 sec., eclipse 45 sec since November 10.

Tosa-Oki-no-Shima, south coast of Shikoku, heretofore extinguished due to war accidents, has lighted F., white since November 5.

Tanega-Shima light, Nansei Shoto, heretofore extinguished due to war accidents, has lighted F., white provisionally since November 10.

Osaka-ko-Hokko west breakwater light, has been put out due to mechanical trouble since November 1.

Food from the Air and Potent Miracle Pills May Prove '20th-Century Manna' for Japan

If one could only eat air or just take a few highly nutritive morsels of food which is satisfying at the same time, then there would be no need for paying atrocious prices for blackmarket food or getting our nerves all frayed in the mad scramble of getting out to the country in quest of food, an Asahi article declared.

This is no soaring of fancy into realms of impracticalities. It has actually been done, it said. "Meat from Air" and "Emergency Food" are the answers to the present pressing food problem. The researches carried on previously by the Army in organic nitrogen have resulted in the emergence of the above synthetic foods and plans have been made to manufacture them in bulk.

This story declared that this research has been successfully carried out by two scientific technicians, Paymaster Lieutenant Shiro Kudo of the Army Supply Headquarters and Eiji Koyama by making use of the limitless supply of nitrogen in the air. The protein derived from the air is a bitter, brown powder with which bread or doughnuts may be made. Thirty grams of this food a day is sufficient to prevent malnutrition from lack of animal proteins.

What's more, it went on to say the facilities at breweries can be used as they are for the manufacture of food from air. Furthermore, nothing more than the residue fluid from manufacturing beer, sugar and paper is needed as raw material. It is a food that fits present conditions to a "T," the paper claimed.

With the decision to cut down the manufacture of beer in April of this year the army authorities decided to put idle beer factories into use for the mass production of "Meat from Air" for army purposes. Preparations for manufacture stared in the Meguro and Azumabashi breweries in the metropolis and at the Kirin berwery in Hiroshima. Also the Taiwan Army enthusiastically backed the idea and in the Taihoku area production actually started. However in both cases the war came to an end and all production was abandoned before work was in full swing.

Emergency Food

The manufacture of "Emergency Food" is another solution to saving the people from starvation, the paper stated. The size of a day's ration of this food is 150 cc. weighing 300 grams and is about one-tenth of the daily field ration of soldiers. Cereals and oil are used in the main for the production of this food and in experiments carried out on several hundred persons it has been found that both from the nutrition standpoint and in giving a sense of satisfaction the food is highly successful.

However difficulties have been evidenced in industrializing its production. The quarters concerned have appealed to the people since no help is coming from the government and the Allied Headquarters have also been approached for their aid.

Notwithstanding the fact that the appeal for assistance has come from those connected with the army, the Allied Headquarters have expresed sympathy so that by early next year it is expected that the manufacture of emergency food will take shape.

SIGHTSEEING FOR ALLIES

3-Hour Tour by Bus of Tokyo Area Begins Today

Pleasure trip bus service exclusively for the members of the Allied occupation personnel will be started in Tokyo from Saturday under the auspices of the Japan Travel Bureau, says Kyodo.

A convoy of 10 buses each accommodating 20 men will start from the Marunouchi Building opposite Tokyo Station at 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. daily and visit such notable land-marks as the Diet Hall, Meiji Shrine, Asakusa and Sumida Park and Nihonbashi Bridge in the order mentioned, making a three-hour tour. Each bus will have a guide who will explain the sceneries it visits.

Rural Round-Up

U.S. MILITARY POLICE ARREST 92 CHINESE TROUBLE-MAKERS

American Military Police stationed at Kagamigahara took into custody 92 Chinese laborers on November 12 when the latter attacked the Takayama police station in Takayama City and tried to take three Japanese policemen and a pedestrian to their quarters in the Shokyuji Temple within the city, says Kyodo. Allied Occupation units stationed at Kagamigahara were mobilized to keep close vigilance over the area, the report added.

NOTED PILOT, AZUMA, TO RUN IN COMING GENERAL ELECTION

Seisaku Azuma, a native of Ishikawa Prefecture who carried out a successful round-the-world flight on board a remodelled plane in 1930, has decided to run in the forthcoming general election, according to Kyodo. Mr. Azuma has spent 18 years in the United States. His ambition is to promote American-Japanese relations.

POWDER MAGAZINE BLAST KILLS 137 AND INJURES 81

A big explosion causing complete destruction of 30 near-by houses, 137 deaths and 81 injuries occurred on Monday at the military powder magazine set up in a railroad tunnel at Soeda-cho, Tagawa County, Fukuoka Prefecture, when Allied Occupation personnel tried to destroy the powder depot, according to Kyodo.

Obituary

Sagoromo Kurishima, writer and father of Sumiko Kurishima, Japan's No. 1 stage-screen actress from 1920 to 1930, died on November 6 at the age of 70 at his Omori residence. He was a prominent figure in the literary world during the middle of the Meiji Era.

Ippei Mori, former president of the Nagoya Shimbun, passed away Tuesday at the age of 69 at his Tokyo home. He once visited Europe as a member of a Japanese press mission.

Mrs. Kiyoko Ichimura, wife of Dr. Sanjiro Ichimura, professor emeritus at Tokyo Imperial University and a member of the Imperial Academy, died Tuesday at her Yodobashi home at the age of 74. Funeral services for the deceased were held Thursday afternoon at her residence.

KOMPIRA-YA
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and
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Business Hour: 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Minami Sakuma-cho Street
Shiba-ku, Tokyo

REVIVING SOCIAL SCIENCE

Kyoto Imperial Univ. to Resume Course Banned During War

Students of Kyoto Imperial University will shortly start study of social science which was a taboo during the war, said Kyodo on November 13.

A society for the study of social science will formally be organized in the university under the direction of Professor Yasuzo Horiye. "Analysis of Japanese Capitalism" is the subject to be taken up first by the society.

It is recalled that social science was one of the most widely-studied subjects in the Japanese universities before the war. However, the study was strictly banned by the authorities immediately after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities under the pretext that the study of social science "resulted in the birth of Red professors and students."

Art Show at Ueno Park

A one-week exhibition of well-selected Japanese paintings sculptures, embroideries and some other art craft is being displayed from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the Japan Fine Art Association in Ueno Park. Members of the Allied occupation personnel are cordially invited. The display will close next Wednesday.

Pro Baseball Games Slated Nov. 22 and 23

Tokyo-Osaka Picked Players To Open 7-team League At Meiji Ground

The All Japan Professional Baseball League, boasting membership of seven teams; namely, the Giant, Nagoya, Hankyu, Hanshin, Kinki, Asahi and Senators, has decided to commence activities for the current season with a game between All-Tokyo picked team and All-Osaka picked team at the baseball stadium at the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo on November 22 and 23.

This is the first time for professional ball teams to play a game in the stadium, it is claimed and it is solely due to the friendly understanding of the occupation forces.

The game is slated to commence at 2 p.m. and the admission is uniformly ¥2 plus ¥4 tax, totaling ¥6. Officers and men of the occupation forces are free from admission charges.

The lists of members of the teams are:

All-Tokyo team:

Manager: Saburo Yokozawa (Senators); pitchers, Fujimoto (Giant), Suwa (Giant), Tada (Giant), Nishizawa (Nagoya) and Morii (Nagoya), catchers, Fujiwara (Nagoya), Kusunoki (Giant); infielders, Kondo (Giant), Iijima (Senators), Chiba (Giant), Miyoshi (Giant), and Kanayama (Nagoya); outfielders, Kato (Nagoya), Furukawa (Nagoya), Go (Giant) and Oshita (Senators).

All-Osaka team:

Manager: Sadayoshi Fujimoto (Asahi); pitchers, Kasamatsu (Hankyu), Sanada (Asahi), Bessho (Kinki), Maruyama (Kinki) and Togashi (Hanshin), catchers, Monzen (Hanshin) and Doigaki (Hanshin); infielders, Akira Noguchi (Hankyu), Hondo (Hanshin), Fujimura (Hanshin), Ueda (Hankyu), Tsuruoka (Kinki) and Onishi (Hankyu); outfielders, Go (Hanshin), Okamoto (Kinki), Miki (Hankyu) and Shimosako (Hankyu).

Game at Omiya Ground

The baseball team of the Tokyo Railway Bureau, which once played a leading part in the railway baseball series, was revived after an interval of four years following the inaugural ceremony held Thursday at the Tokyo Railway baseball dormitory at Tsudanuma, reports Kyodo.

Under the tutelage of well-known champions, strenuous training is going on at the dormitory. The team is expected to be pitted against the combined team of players representing Omiya, Urawa and Kawaguchi at the Omiya ball ground from 1 p.m. Sunday.

Bath Prices Hiked

Fees for public baths have been set at 20 sen for adults, 10 sen for children and 30 sen for hair-washing, and the new regulations will become effective as from November 16, reports the Asahi. Tokyo Metropolis has requested the public-bath union to extend bath hours to 8 p.m. At present, there are 500 public bathhouses in Tokyo, of which 40 are using electricity for heating.

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THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

Emperor Grants to Kyoto Katsura Detached Palace; Open to General Public

His Majesty the Emperor, on the occasion of the visit to Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital, last Tuesday, was pleased to grant the famed Katsura Detached Palace to the Prefectural Government of Kyoto to be opened to the general public, it was revealed here on Thursday says Jiji. The Detached Palace, said to have been built some 370 years ago, is one of the oldest detached palaces in the Imperial possession. The mansions in the palace are said to have been constructed and donated to the Imperial Family by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, feudal overlord, who is historically well-known for the unsuccessful expedition to Korea in the 17th century.

NEW CULTURAL ORGAN SET

Aims to Help in Task of Democratizing Japan

The Society for Friends of the New Cultural Movement has set up its office at the residence of Takeo Ozawa, 530, 2-chome, Akazutsumi-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

The society aims to help in the task of democratizing Japan through cultural activities including publications, music, arts, drama, the cinema, education and science.

Its constitution rules that the profits accruing from such activities will be used exclusively for carrying out its movements. Its members will not be restrained by its regulations but will only be asked to aid the attainment of its objective through their activities at their respective vocational posts. The staff members of the society will include representatives of all branches of culture and will be charged with the duty of speedily realizing the decisions made by the executive committee.

The organization, according to its constitution, will extend financial aid to undertakings in which its staff members are connected and which it recognizes as worthwhile.

The constitution further provides that it will welcome as an extra member anybody who supports its aims and will carry out activities for enlightenment at the vocational field to which he belongs.

Newspaper Prepares To Establish Union

Nippon Sangyo to Democratize Journal; Extends Sympathy To Yomiuri Workers

Closely following the recent newspaper democratization campaigns in press circles workers of the Nippon Sangyo on Saturday held a mass meeting at the newspaper's office in preparation for organizing their own union as the first step toward the democratization of the paper.

The attendants active at a decision to hold the inaugural meeting for the formation of the union as soon as possible after making necessary preparations. A resolution was then passed by the workers present to extend support to the employes of the Yomiuri-Hochi in their fight against the executive authorities.

Governor's Arbitration Asked

Employees of the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun who have been on a "sit-down" strike running the paper by themselves, have requested Hisadata Hirose, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, to set up an arbitration commission mediate in the 19 day old dispute, it was learned on November 10, said Jiji.

The move is reportedly designed to forestall the possibility of the publishers of the paper calling for the intervention by the police on some pretext.

Meauwhile, the All-Japan Union of Press Employees on the same day held a mass meeting in Hibiya Park to express sympathy with the employees of the Yomiuri-Hochi. Speakers at the rally included Shunji Tabara of the Social Democratic Party and Satomi Hakamada of the Communist Party.

The rally was followed by a demonstration of 2,000 people to the Yomiuri Building, where seven representatives requested an interview with Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the journal. In the absence of Mr. Shoriki, the delegates were received by Yusai Takahashi, vice-president, who stated that the publishers of the paper were ready to comply with the employees demands that the reorganization of the editorial staff be carried out by Mr. Shoriki himself.

The reply failed to satisfy the delegates who, however, ended the interview after exacting a promise from Mr. Takahashi for another interview on November 13.

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will find the Ball Room.

Prize Winning Numbers of First Issue of TAKARAKUJI or Treasure Bond

Payment of Prizes: Beginning November 17, 1945.

Place of Payment: Japan Hypothec Bank, main office, branches and agencies; department stores undertaking prize payment.

Payment: Full amount in cash.

First Prize: ¥100,000 and additional prize of 50 yards of pure cotton calico.
137,842

Second Prize: ¥10,000 and additional prize of 20 yards of pure cotton calico.
143,918 152,191 178,705

Third Prize: ¥1,000 and additional prize of 10 yards of pure cotton calico.
102,614 110,055 134,844 138,818
144,568 183,190 183,620 187,666
188,838 197,303

Fourth Prize: ¥50 and additional prize of 2 yards of pure cotton calico.
All numbers ending with 08

Fifth Prize: **¥20**
All numbers ending with 01 02 60 69 74

For four non-prize winning tickets may be exchanged for 10 cigarettes at specified tobacco shops during the period of one month from November 12, 1945.

Hosei Students Rally

A students' rally was held at Hosei University at 1 p.m., Wednesday, demanding the restoration of democratic principles and resignation the president and other professors who are advocates of militarism, reports the Asahi. At the same time, the return of Professors Bantaro Shiroto, Ryokichi Minobe and Isamu Abe was demanded.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

EXPERIENCED English speaking stenographers foreign or Eurasian by American Motion Picture Company. Apply stating former experience. Apply Box 175, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITING work, English Language by efficient typist owning typewriter. Apply in person to Nippon [illegible] K.K. at room No. 502, Osaka Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ALL-WAVE radio R.C.A. model 8 QU 5C for particulars. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTROLUX Refrigerator, made in Sweden, abt. 4 cbft., excellent condition, working on kerosene. Apply Box 183, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE Typewriter. 'Suganuma', [illegible] style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

LEAD pencils, about 150, also drawing pencils, all German make, for immediate sale. Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEICA-CAMERA, with Elmar F:3.5 lens in perfect condition. A pair of skiing-boots for lady, size 23.5 c/m. Apply to Box 184, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE steel double bed with good spring mattress also four armchairs and two tables and wooden wardrobe and dressing-table and single bed for immediate sale. Apply in person Chaturani, Shirohata Mukai-cho, 113, Yokohama, Kanayawa-ken.

OLD Tales of Japan by A. B. Mitford and Things Japanese by B. H. Chamberlain. Apply Box 178, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RIKHOL camera, lens 3.5, Riken made, brand new, with leather case and attachments, for immediate sale. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILVER fox coat, eleven pieces, to highest bidder. Apply Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbo-cho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Located in Tokyo. Please apply with full details. Apply Box 174, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood, Remington or Smith in good condition wanted. Apply Box 164, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, silk and bath gowns, woolen clothes, shirts, table cloth, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD, standard or portable typewriter, used machine will be accepted if it is in perfect condition. Apply Box 160, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHO'S who in Japan with Manchoukuo and China, 1943-44, 24th Annual Edition, large numbers wanted immediately. Reply to Japanese Central Liaison Office, Sosai Kanbo, Hishoka, Nissankan 3rd floor (near Tamuracho stop of the street car line).

WILL pay high price for Rose-Innes' Japanese Language Book, Vol. II-III-IV-V, also his Phrase Book, Matsuyama Dean of Japanese Language School's Book on Japanese Language. Apply Box 180, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

ROOM, foreign style or Japanese with homely family in the Tokyo-Yokohama vicinity. No meals required. Reply Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

LADY'S attractive Kimono will be given in exchange for ladies low heel shoes, size: 6½ inch. Apply Box 170, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

AMERICAN University Fine Arts student would like to teach Japanese and do portraitures with oil paint at home. Apply Box 181, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) 1685.

TRANSLATION into English accepted by a translator having twenty years' experience. Best reference. Apply P.O. Box 3, Ogaki, Gifu-ken.

TRANSLATION from Japanese into English of matters concerning commerce, industries, finances, chemistry, physics, etc. Apply Box 134, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1945

The Bottom of the Pit

Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press, on his return to the United States after his recent visit in Japan, has been presenting to the American public a pretty harrowing picture of present conditions in Japan. Japan is at the bottom of the pit and through the winter at least she will sink deeper and deeper, he says. Deaths by starvation, exposure and disease are sure to mount even if they do not reach the figure feared by the Japanese. The country is in utter misery and chaos, and the Japanese are being forced to "stew in their own juice". They hustle for their own food if they can get any. They avail themselves of whatever shelter they can improvise. If things continue to follow the present trend Japan will undoubtedly become even more than ever a horrible example before the world.

The Japanese people themselves know only too well how true this picture is. But while other peoples can turn away from the picture with a passing shudder, the Japanese must figure out what they can do about it. It is certain that they cannot let matters slide, and they cannot afford to let the situation get any worse. But what can they do? That is the question.

It is obvious that at present they are not doing very much. It is a scandalous fact that the efforts of the Government to cope with the situation are pitifully inadequate. The administration is almost on the point of collapse. Inefficiency, incompetence, demoralization, and red tape abound. Private business is hardly any better. Reconversion is making but little headway. Production of essential consumers' commodities is virtually at a standstill. And amidst it all, the people, while doing a lot of complaining, are fatalistically giving themselves up to an irresponsible lethargy born of despair.

From one point of view, it is not at all surprising that the Japanese people are not doing any better. After all, they have been through the greatest war in history in which they have taken a beating such as few peoples have ever taken and yet survived. After such a pummeling, it would indeed be unreasonable to expect the Japanese people to turn right around and within three months start briskly off in constructing an entirely new sort of society with all the efficiency and energy of an unscathed and victorious nation.

It is not only the physical battering which has left Japan groggy. The psychological and emotional shock of defeat has been no less upsetting. It is no easy adjustment for a people who have been drugged for a decade and a half with totalitarian propaganda to assume the responsibilities of a democratic way of life. It is not to be wondered at that the Japanese people seem bewildered and ineffective in responding to the demand that they make themselves over on an entirely new pattern.

But, however valid the extenuating circumstances, for their own good the Japanese people cannot remain in this condition. They must do the unexpected and pull themselves up by their own bootstraps to at least a level of tolerable existence. The question is: How?

The first requisite is to cast off once and for all any wishful thinking about leniency or charity from abroad. Japan has been made a "horrible example" for a purpose, and Japan must expect that she will be kept a horrible example until she works out her own salvation. It is the penance which she must undergo for her past sins, and redemption can come only through suffering. But the suffering will only be prolonged if Japan wastes her time waiting for foreign leniency, while the suffering can be immeasurably shortened if Japan promptly gets to work to help herself.

The second requisite is to demonstrate clearly and tangibly, with specific particulars, that Japan is doing her level best to help herself. It means no lip service but actual deeds; no glittering generalities but an itemized balance sheet.

Then, when these two requisites have been met, and it is apparent beyond any doubt that Japan is working up the road to rehabilitation through her own efforts, it may be possible to expect some outside help. It will not be leniency or charity; it will only come as a deserved reward for commendable effort. But the reward must first be won by deserving effort. If even heaven helps only those who help themselves, the Allied Powers cannot be expected to do any more.

It is true, as Hugh Baillie says, that Japan is now at the bottom of the pit. It may be true that the pit is so very deep that Japan cannot climb out of it without foreign assistance. But it is dead certain that no foreign assistance will come except in response to the most clear demonstration that Japan is making the utmost effort by her own power to start climbing up the right road. The present lethargy and ineffectiveness, no matter how natural, must be overcome if Japan is not to remain at the bottom of the pit forever.

TO CHECK UP ON WAR-DEAD

As some of the servicemen overseas who were announced as dead may still be alive as war prisoners, careful investigations will be carried out by army and navy authorities and accurate announcements regarding the war-dead or corrections if necessary will be made early in December, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Considering the great shock families must suffer upon receipt of the news of the death of their loved ones in military service overseas, the army authorities has conducted cautious investigations before issuing announcements regarding the war-dead. However, it is possible that some of those already announced as dead we still living.

In this connection, a War Ministry official said, "Mistakes in announcements concerning the war-dead are possible. There is no doubt that many who were regarded as dead on Saipan, Yiojima and the Okinawas are living. Detailed announcements in this connection will be made later on. Also, as some of those who were announced as dead on other fronts are still living, name lists will be compiled on the spot listing all the servicemen still alive. Subsequently, after careful examinations, corrections will be made along with accurate announcements. Those who have been enshrined by mistake will be eliminated from the list of the dead by Imperial Ordinance."

Truman's Policy

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)

Slowly, but surely, the Administration's course in the current labor chaos becomes clear—and as it becomes clear Mr. Truman's policy lends itself to indorsement.

A winning fight is being made to get strikers back to work. This is being done through conciliation and through seizure of plants.

Too much cannot be said for Secretary Schwellenbach's untiring efforts. Mr. Truman knows, as well as anyone else, that seizure of plants is not a solution. So does the Secretary of Labor.

This present policy is but a stop-gap. It emphasizes the fact that Mr. Truman places great hope in the November conference of labor and management.

'Prepare or Perish'

Detroit Free Press (Ind.)

In what may be construed as the "farewell address" of a great soldier and patriot, General Marshall gave the nation a grave warning concerning the course we must follow if we are to survive.

For him there is no alternative. Science has eliminated choice, and America never again can permit herself to lapse into unconcern and unpreparedness.

America has fought seven bloody wars. She has paid heavily for the privilege of winning and keeping independence.

Now, are we ready to depart far enough from our old ways of thinking to guarantee that our past sacrifices have not been in vain?

'Axis Blunders'

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (Ind.)

In saying that strategically the Axis had lost its bid for world conquest before the United States was really prepared to fight, General Marshall does not minimize this country's contribution to the victory "For two years," he says, "the victorious advance, of the United States sea, air and land forces, together with those of our allies was virtually unchecked." But had it not been for the blunders of the war lords and the heroism of our allies, he asserts, "we should have stood today in the Western Hemisphere confronted by enemies who controlled a greater part of the world."

HISTORY AND ROMANCE ABOUND IN TOKYO'S MARUNOUCHI AREA

Many Interesting And Little Known Facts of City Built in 1457 Brought to Light

By Maj. George Caiger, A.I.F.

(The following article is reprinted, with the author's permission, from "Tell Me About Tokyo," published in July, 1939. No revision has been undertaken.—Editor.)

I

Tokyo bewilders even the seasoned traveler. In this, the third largest city in the world, no street names are to be seen: streets follow no apparent system: buses and trams hide their destinations behind indecipherable ideograms, and who of the mortal millions surging all around, can speak your language. It is possible that the first person you address may speak fluent English, French or German, but then, he may not . . . and with roughly the population of the whole of Australia in an area of 569 square kilometers the chances are long.

But this huge, sprawling city can be tackled piecemeal, in manageable amounts. Because of the distances involved, it seems wiser to stick to the gropraphical method of division rather than the chronological. It is open to the objection that one has to dart back and forth through three centuries, but it is easier to travel in time than in space, especially in Tokyo.

Few dream that history and romance lurk round the corner from the Central Station. Before you step down into the new subway, glance round the square. The white-tiled Central Post Office is on your left. The road running behind it is called Yaesu-cho. This is a corruption of a Dutchman's name, Jan Joosten. Apparently the Japanese boggled at his surname, which was Lodensteyn.

Survivor of Liefde

He was one of the twenty four survivors on the Liefde, the Charity. When this ship, piloted by the famous Will Adams, staggered into Bungo on April 9th, 1600, only six men were strong enough to stand. We know that Jan Joosten won the favor of Tokugawa Iyeyasu because he was given a house here, or hereabouts. It is known too that the Liefde carried a large supply of cannon and firearms in addition to the usual armament of those days. The Shogun had all the guns and ammunition taken out. These were used by Dutch gunners at the battle of Seki-ga-hara in October 1600, according to a Portuguese historian. It is pure supposition, but on the face of it not unlikely, that Jan Joosten was an expert gunner. He has left his mark, however faintly, on this city.

On the side of the square opposite the station stands the "Maru-biru." The name is a typically Japanese concoction of the first part of "Maru-no-uchi" and the Japonicized form of "building"—"birudingu." Maru-no-uchi, meaning "within the circle" (Of the moats around the Castle) has become the name of this district, now a business quarter. For several years the Maru-biru was regarded as the symbol of modern progress. You will notice that all the buildings are the same height, limited to a hundred feet on account of earthquakes.

As the architecture shows, this part of the city is the most recently built. In 1906 green fields stretched clear over the site of the station past the moat. Even after 1914 when the Central Station was finshed, the owner of the land, Baron Iwasaki of the Mitsubishi, very cannily decided not to lower its value by the erection of wooden buildings. The Kaijo block of offices, to the right, was the first to rise, followed by the Maru-biru and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha after 1918. Since then progress has been steady until the present trim, small-scale foretaste of metropolis was attained. The statue on the right of the plaza, rather hidden by trees in summer, is of Viscount Masaru Inoue, one of those who laid the foundations upon which modern Japan has risen. We shall meet many of them in our tour of the city.

Was Sent to London

Member of a samurai family in the Yamaguchi clan, this clever youth, at the age of 18, was picked out of the middle ages and sent to London to study Meneralogy! That was in 1861. Eight years later he was appointed Master of the Mint and Chief of the Bureau of Mines. Shortly afterwards he became Chief of the Railway Bureau, and, while he held this position, the first railway line, between Tokyo and Yokohama was constructed in 1872. He died in London in 1910, while on a tour of inspection of European railways.

You have now walked across the square, and either been through the Maru-biru, or passed it on your left. The block of offices on the corner is the building of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. This title may be translated either as "Japan Mail Company," in reference to the houseflag.

The name of the cross-roads in front, Wadakura-mon (mon-gate) preserves the memory of two large warehouses built just inside. The gate itself has gone, and not even the oldest inhabitant remembers the warehouses, as they were taken down over 150 years ago. Tourists might re-name it the "Gate of New Hope," for here the disillusionments, which have been gathering since berthing beside the concrete piers of Yokohama, fall away.

On either side of the road in front lie the calm waters of one moat. Behind these rise old walls. In the distance, on the far side of the open space, stretches another moat. The contrast between the willows lining the edge and the pines above the walls is no chance effect. In aesthetics, little is left to chance in this country. In its grace, slenderness, and in the way it yields to snow and wind, only to spring back again, the willow typifies feminity. The pine, on the other hand, sturdy, fast rooted, evergreen, symbolizes longevity and masculine strength.

That trim modern building seen through the screen of pine-branches beyond a turn of the moat on the right, is the Imperial Household Forestry Department. A large proportion of the extensive forests that cover the mountain slopes of Japan lie under its care. The Imperial Household Department consists of about fifteen Bureaux and Boards. Among them are the Board of Ceremonies, the Bureau of Peerage, of Court Physicians, of Finance and of the Imperial Cuisine. Most have their offices in a block of buildings inside the inner circle of the moat. The Library Department has a separate office, while the Museum Department has much to occupy its attention in the new Museum in Ueno and elsewhere.

Unusual Contrast Noted

Before us, white guard towers, with roof corners tilted like the corners of a tent, present blank faces at the angles of the walls. Massive gateways pierce their length. Here and there, low roof lines may be glimpsed, "bosom'd high 'mid tufted trees." This is all that can be seen of the brooding Imperial Palace which gives aesthetic as well as spiritual distinction to the capital. Aloof, serene, and a little mysterious, a few hundred yards away in space, it is centuries distant in time from the clanging street cars, dashing taxis, punctual trains and concrete office buildings. It is as if London had grown up round Windsor Castle, or as if George III, instead of purchasing the London seat of the Duke of Buckingham, had chosen the Tower of London as the royal residence.

For further understanding, we must scatch the surface of Japanese history. From practically any high building in Tokyo you can see the mountains encirculing the Musashi plain, on which the city stands, the largest flat piece of ground in this mountainous Pacific island. At the end of the 12th century mention is made of the village of Yedo, translated as "the mouth of the river," "estuary door" or "entrance to the gulf." In 1457 Ota Dokan built a fortress here.

Apart from being the founder of the city, his memory is kept green by several stories. Caught by the rain when out hunting, he called at a cottage and asked for a straw raincoat (mino). A girl returned bearing, not a coat, but a branch of the flowering bush, yamabuki. This she handed to him politely, but saying a word. His mystification turned to shame when one of his followers tactfully explained that it was a subtle reference to a well-known poem—

"Nanae-yae hana-wa sadekomo
yamabuki no
mi-no hitotsu-dani nakizo kanashiki."

"The yamabuki flowers in yellow with full blossoms, but it bears no fruit." "Mi" means fruit, "no" is an old nominative suffix. Said as a single word "mino", means straw rain-coat, and thus a play on the words gives either "there is 'no fruit" or "there is no rain-coat."

Made Name As Poet

As the opportunity of pointing a moral is never let slip in Japan, we are told that his ignorance on this occasion shamed him into serious study and that finally he made a name as a poet.

Another story is about his death. Jealous tongue and his own success aroused the suspicions of his overlord Sadamasa, so he was invited to the latter's residence. But let us hear the account of his end as told by Aisaburo Akiyama in "A Complete Guide to Tokyo." "On arrival he was kindly asked to take bath so as to refresh himself after a wearisome journey from Yedo on a hot day. While he was bathing, Great Scot! he was all of a sudden attacked by half a dozen assassins, each armed with a long spear. This dirty trick was of course prearranged by Sadamasa. Dokan soon got scent of it and was fully aware that he was on a razor-edge. Yet his presence of mind did not leave him, so he composedly stood up in the middle of the bathroom and sang a dying poem. In an instant the deadly spears hit him as quick as lighting piercing through all sides. As brave men meet danger with assurance, so with a calm face Dokan met his tragic death when he was fifty-five years old."

(To Be Continued)

OUR PRISON SYSTEM

Medieval Methods Employed Until Comparatively Recent Years

I

A short historical retrospect of our penal system will show that it is only in comparatively modern times that "Imprisonment" became the recognized method for the punishment of crime.

Up till recent times the idea at the root of the Japanese penal system was minatory. In other words, the so-called principle of general prevention by warning the people at large against the commission of crimes by imposing heavy punishments upon criminals was adopted. Accordingly, the punishments were principally capital and corporal and extremely cruel in character. For instance, the criminal Code of the Yedo Period (1602-1867) recognized the exposing in public of the heads of persons executed; crucifying, burning at the stake and other similar cruel punishments were imposed. In those days the jails were used merely as places of detention for various offenders until their trial, not as places for reforming offenders. Imprisonment was a very unusual form of punishment, for prisons were unknown and imprisonment was not a legal penalty.

Punishments which brought loss of liberty for specified periods to the criminal were exile and banishment. Persons punished with exile were sent to distant islands and places such as Satsuma, islands of the Goto group, Oki, Iki and Amakusa, and there they were forced to work under such miserable conditions that most of them died of starvation. Banishment was a penalty designed to expel persons convicted of crimes from certain fixed areas, and, as the result of the enforcement of this punishment in certain districts industries declined and farms and fields lay waste, giving rise to many social evils such as the increase in the number of ronin (masterless samurai), mushukumono (vagabonds) and other dangerous elements. In 1778, therefore, as a remedial measure, the Tokugawa Shogunate instituted the system of kozan-yekifu (mine labor) and, in 1790, that of ninsokuyoseba (places for the detention of convict-coolies). The system of kozan-yekifu dealt with vagabonds with no previous convictions. These were sent as coolies to pump water out of the Sado gold-mine. In and after 1788, those who had been punished by flogging or branded as ex-convicts by tattoo marks and were homeless or those who, it was feared, might perpetrate crimes in the future also sent there.

Prototype of Present Prisons

The ninsoku-yoseba were to all intents and purposes the prototype of present day prisons and penal servitude. These places for the detention of convict-coolies were located at Ishikawajima and Tsudajima in Yedo (Tokyo) and at Kamigo, Ibaraki Prefecture, and there vagabonds and those who had been punished by flogging or branded as ex-convicts by tattoo marks were detailed to work as oil pressers or at other kinds of labor for a fixed wage, with the ulterior object of giving them such instruction and training as would fit them to lead the lives of respectable members of society. In and after 1820 those who were punished with banishment heavier than that from the confines of Yedo were put to forced labor for a fixed period of time in lieu of that punishment. Thus the ninsoku-yoseba, which had been instituted as workhouses for vagabonds, were turned into prisons for the reclamation of criminals through ordered life and labor: In and after 1790 the prisoners detained in the ninsoku-yoseba who behaved well and showed notable signs of penitence were liberated on certain conditions and this may be taken as the enforcement of provisional release of prisoners for the first time in Japan. When it is remembered that the system of provisional release of prisoners in Europe originated in a favored release of prisoners from a convicts' colony in Australia in 1791, it is an interesting coincidence that the same system was inaugurated simultaneously both in the West and the East.

Prisons are placed under the control of the Minister of Justice. Prior to 1900 they were under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs, but since that year they have come under the supervision of the Minister of Justice. With the transfer of affairs relating to prisons from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Justice, the Bureau of Prisons was established in the latter Ministry for the administration of matters concerning the execution of sentences, prisons, provisional releases of prisoners, and the identification of criminals by fingerprints.

Prison superintendents are appointed from among officials ranking as governors and assistant-governors by the Minister of Justice, and branch-prison the task of directing and supervising governors from among assistant governors and chief warders.

In the Japanese prison system there are four kinds of prisons: (1) prisons for those sentenced to penal servitude; (2) prisons for those sentenced to imprisonment; (3) houses of detention for persons destined to spend time in detention, and (4) prisons of confinement for (a) those sentenced to death, (b) those awaiting trial. In view of the different characters of these prisons, they should, in principle, be established independently of one another, and, in the case of their being erected in the same area, they are usually separated. At present, workhouses are not classified as prisons, but are attached to prisons for the sake of convenience.

(To Be Continued)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Gen. Li's Address

To the Editor:

The November 16 issue of the Nippon Times referred to an address delivered by Lieutenant General Li Hua-ying, of the Chinese POW and Reparation Commission, not the delegation to SCAPGHQ as previously reported.

The address was based on a Japanese version of the address originally delivered in Chinese. The Japanese version was supplied by a Kyodo reporter who did not understand Chinese.

The following is the gist of a translation of the speech as made by General Li.

"The commission is here for the explicit purpose of repatriating Chinese POWs in cooperation with the GHQ of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers. It is indeed a pleasure and a pleasant surprise to me and to members of the Commission to be called upon to participate in this meeting at Tokyo in commemoration of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthday.

"We may recall on this occasion that following the Sino-Japanese war in 1895, Dr. Sun, intent upon modernizing the fatherland, assembled revolutionary compatriots, right here in Tokyo. The TUNG MENG HUI was then organized, dedicating itself to the cause of over throwing the Manchu Monarchy and of reconstructing a new China conceived of the Three People's Principles.

"There are still serious problems to be solved in China but let me assure you that, despite numerous handicaps, definite improvements in all fields have been and will be made.

"The Japanese militarists are now defeated. It will be prudent on your part to be at peace with the Japanese people. All of you should pay particular attention to what the Generalissimo has repeatedly told us that victories on the battlefield should not brew arrogance."

THE JIJI PRESS

'Off With Your Heads'

To the Editor:

What do you mean by your headline "Off with your heads" in the November 8 leader? Do you want to sound fascist? The democratic answer to people proving unable to their task is "You'd better go," not: "heads off." "Democracy always goes with civilization, so we must not be violent or preach violence. We leave that to the now not-so-flourishing gang of thugs and psychics who got their inspiration from unbalanced minds teaching "creative violence" and other bunk, slyly hinting that there's a short cut to power and efficiency: ruthlessness and cruelty.

Chaps like Hitler and their fellow travelers. always flaunder because they get used to the sweet sensation of getting mad about something, which invariably leads them on to getting mad about most things. Musso went down the same woeful road. The fellow who starts wanting to kill Hebrews will soon include Bolsheviks and plutocrats—meaning practically everyone—in his pogrom, I mean program. The thing we have to do is therefore to draw people's attention to the utter banefulness and uselessness of all violence rather than to prepare the way for new mental chaos in muddle-headed individuals by telling them there are, maybe, heads to be chopped off somewhere.

Nature has seen to it that there will always be a guy around who will take the hint only too gladly. Hitler knew this when he publicly announced that "heads are going to roll over" rather long before a nation that had got callous to his hysterics and violence shoved him into power. You can't be sorry at the present crime wave and the war crimes and print headlines like that one at the same time. Or do you opine that "Off with your heads" is just civilian slang for "See the exit over there"?

"AHIMSA."

Karuizawa. Nov. 12.

Our Future Course

To the Editor:

The most exciting incident we have had in some weeks in our quiet home in the country, which is a half day's journey from Tokyo but can get the Metropolitan newspapers only once in four or five days, was the discovery of a hornet's nest over our front door. Last night I set fire to the nest and destroyed it with all its inmates. The menace had daily grown worse that I could no longer suffer it to be there. They would have been left quite undisturbed had they not put themselves in a position to threaten the passage.

I speak of this little household incident because the hornets that became a menace to our little household and therefore destroyed by fire may well be likened to the military of our country, who had developed a menace to other countries and were humbled.

Of this menace, be it stated in truthfulness, the people of the country have not been unaware. Militarism in some of its dangerous aspects had been clear to many minds, especially of the intelligent section of Japanese society. Only they knew not how to stem its rising tide; nor to dispose of its dominant power. The change that ought to have been achieved at the hands of our people or upon their own initiative was not forthcoming.

The apparent equanimity with which the people of Japan had remained in face of this situation can only be explained by that school of stoicism for which they are rather well known. By the same school of philosophy is to be explained the attitude with which they met the situation when their arms were laid down. The truth of this situation which flashed upon their minds in the last hour was truly astounding. In this hour of national catastrophe, however, they have remained true to the way of philosophy which is characteristic of their national mind.

An earlier instance of this characteristic was shown in the closing period of the Tokugawa Shogunate when the American men-of-war sailed into Yedo Bay, and when the samurai forces met with reverses in the battles fought near Shimonoseki and later at Kagoshima. In face of these events of historic moment under the impact of which the Meiji Restoration was accomplished the Japanese displayed exactly the same attitude of mind.

Stoicism is not peculiar to Japan. But the stoicism of the Japanese is marked by a distinct trait of character which is not shared by other peoples of the East. "Be ready to see and correct whatever error you make"—is one of the wise sayings taught by Confucianism and they try to follow, even literally, this precept in practice. So it is characteristic of the Japanese that once they see reason to turn from one way to another they strike forth in the new direction with all their mind, with all their might. Changes made from such motivation, often as drastic and sudden, may sometimes be past foreign appreciation or comprehension. But to this mental characteristic of the Japanese people must be ascribed the current psychological revolution as much as the progress achieved by them in the past three quarters of a century. This national characteristic has been regarded by foreign observers only as imitativeness.

The position that the Japanese have taken subsequent to their surrender has been as great a surprise to all the world as the Meiji Restoration. The attitude adopted so suddenly by the Japanese nation, entailing tremendous changes as from feudalism to Constitutional monarchy, and their outlook switched so completely from war to peace, and the accord with which the "hundred millions" of Nippon have accepted the situation with their national shield reversed in the present instance, these things were what hardly the world was prepared for. But equally drastic were the changes that took place in the voluntary surrender of hereditary estates by the Daimyos as well as the abandonment by the samurai class of their swords which were esteemed as a symbol of loyalty and the spirit of warriors, up to the very last day of feudalism. It is least surprising that all foreign people stood puzzled at the metamorphoses the Japanese have made with such suddenness. No more surprising if foreign people failed to see these changes in their true and full significance. But an important question today is how long opinion abroad will continue to look on it with scepticism, or how soon, if ever, it will begin to see it in its true light. For upon this question turns the position of the Japanese nation in its new relationship with the Allies.. General MacArthur who is in a position, as few others are, to look into the question at close quarters, will no doubt have much to say in settling this question. But that will be no reason to think that all those who work with or under him will always be found in agreement. Besides, there is American opinion to be reckoned with. Scarcely less important will be the movement of Allied opinion. To them one obvious fact in the situation they are to handle as regards Japan it should be made equally clear; that is to say, Japan under Allied leadership may be able to proceed along lines of reconstruction as peaceful in character and purpose as her people declare, or, Japan under conditions imposed by Allied policy may be forced to turn in directions no doubt leading to confusion and disorder.

There seems reason enough to think that General MacArthur, as seen through his work here, is guided by a good understanding of the people he deals with. It is my prayer, devout and true, that his statesmanship may nowise be hampered.

S. S.